HIV/ **AIDS** Among Blacks in Kentucky

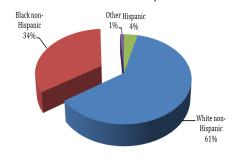
Fast Facts

- ♦ Blacks accounted for 45% of all new infections in 2010
- ♦ 44% of blacks diagnosed in 2010 were 13-29 years old
- ♦ HIV/AIDS is the 6th leading cause of death among blacks aged 25-44 years
- ♦ Black females, in 2010, accounted for 64% of new **HIV** infections with heterosexual contact as a primary risk factor.
- ♦ Among black males diagnosed with HIV infection in 2010, 52% were aged 13-29 years at time of diagnosis.

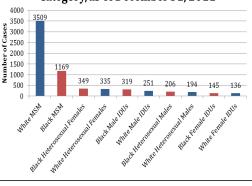
In the United States, blacks are more disproportionately affected by HIV compared to any other racial/ethnic group. ulation in 2010, but accounted for 46% of all new infections. In Kentucky in 2010, blacks represented 7.7% of the 45% (150) of all new HIV infections. Kentucky has recently seen an increase in the number of blacks newly diagnosed with HIV.

Blacks represented 12% of the U.S. pop-Kentucky population, but accounted for

Cumulative HIV Infections in Kentucky by Race/Ethnicity, as of December 31, 2011



Cumulative HIV Infections in Kentucky among Adult/Adolescents by **Race/Ethnicity and Transmission** Category, as of December 31, 2011



Hispanic White non-Hispanic Black non-Hispanic Race/Ethnicity

New HIV Disease Diagnosed—2010

44.8

45

000000 35 30

25 25

Case 15

20

10



HIV Infection Diagnosis Rates in

Kentucky by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

18.1

4.1

- In 2010, blacks accounted for 50% of all HIV only (not AIDS) diagnoses in Kentucky.
- The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections among blacks in 2010 was 44.8 per 100,000 population. This rate is 11 and 2.5 times higher compared to whites and Hispanics, respectively.
- 44% of blacks diagnosed with HIV in 2010 were aged 13-29 years at time of diagnosis.
- In 2010, 17% of blacks had a concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnosis (an AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of an initial HIV diagnosis).

Cumulative HIV Infections

As of December 31, 2011, a total of 8,314 Kentuckians had been diagnosed with HIV, and of those, 2,804 (34%) were black.

- Among blacks, the two subpopulations most affected by HIV/AIDS are men who have sex with men (MSM) (1,169) and females with heterosexual risk reported (349), as of December 31, 2011.
- Among all injection drug users (IDUs) in Kentucky diagnosed with HIV, approximately 52% were black, as of December 31, 2011.

Note: Data reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health through December 31, 2011

HIV/ AIDS Among Blacks in Kentucky

HIV/AIDS Diagnoses and Death

- As of December 31, 2011, the estimated prevalence rate among blacks is 552 per 100,000 population. This prevalence rate is 6.6 and 2.8 times higher than whites and Hispanics, respectively.
- ◆ The rate of HIV infections among blacks has increased from 39 per 100,000 population in 2006 to 45 per 100,000 population in 2010, a 15% increase.
- From 2006 to 2010, the number of new infections increased among blacks aged 13-29 years from 40 cases in 2006 to 66 cases in 2010; a 65% increase.
- In 2010, there were 25 deaths among blacks due to HIV infection. HIV/AIDS was the 16th leading cause of death among all blacks and the 5th leading cause of death among black males aged 25-44 years.

HIV/AIDS among Black Males

- Cumulatively, 75% of blacks diagnosed with HIV were male, as of December 31, 2011.
- ◆ In 2010, black males accounted for 41% of new HIV infections among all race/ ethnicity male groups and 73% among all blacks. The rate of new HIV infection among black males was 65.9 per 100,000 population which was 9 and 3 times higher than white and Hispanic males, respectively.
- Among black males diagnosed with HIV infection in 2010, 52% were aged 13-29 years at the time of diagnosis.

HIV/AIDS among Black Females

◆ In 2010, black females accounted for 58% of new HIV infections among all race/ethnicity female groups and 27% among all blacks. The rate of new HIV infection among black females was 24.2 per 100,000 population which was 22 times higher than that of white females.

